

Showers tonight.  
Sunday fair.

# The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

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## FAMILY MORALITY THE SOLUTION OF CIVIL EVILS

—CARDINAL GIBBONS

Says Abuses Will Be  
Corrected When Homes  
Are Better.

SANCTITY OF TIES  
MUST BE RECOGNIZED

Until Then He Sees Little  
Hope for Improvement  
In the Corporate  
Conscience.

NEW YORK, July 21.—In an interview today Cardinal Gibbons, who is resting in the Shinnecock Hills on Long Island with Bishop Foley, of Detroit, said in answer to a question:

"What is the remedy for the social and civil unhealthfulness that is giving occupation now to so many 'muck-rakers'?"

"That is comprehensive. I would rather attempt to answer a dozen specific questions, but I think I may answer this by saying when the sanctity of the marriage vow and the obligation of family relations are more fully realized and religious training in the family becomes more general, we may look for better conditions.

"Dissect these questions as we may, we are forced back again and again to the same conclusion: Moral and religious training in the family are essential, and just as they are neglected do these evils increase.

"Graft" Financial Immorality.

"By civil evils we refer to corporate greed, financial immorality, and official infidelity, as in the case of the insurance companies and the group of crimes broadly classified as 'graft.' I do not know enough of the facts in the packing house scandals to include them in this generalization, but generally speaking this class of evil is due to a lack of conscience as applied to corporate acts.

"A man will excuse much in his corporation which he would not excuse in himself.

Corporate Conscience Negative.

"Corporate conscience is negative. It minimizes responsibility and multiplies excuses. A rudimentary moral sense will keep a man from stealing his neighbor's goods, but the moral sense must be educated to see a moral wrong—in and crime in the unconscionable acts of a corporation.

"There has been of late a great awakening of what is called the public conscience. This has given rise to much broad, liberal discussion of prevalent abuses and their causes, fixing the responsibility and often disclosing criminality and in doing much to remedy those abuses and bring business morality back to the point of safety. This is, at least, my hope. I believe I can see a decided tendency in that direction.

The Public's Eyes Opening.

"Public discussion brings understanding, and men who have been blind to the wrongs of corporate crimes, have had their eyes opened. They now see much that they could not see before.

"This is business morality. Social morality depends upon something more. The family, which is the foundation of society, is the source to which we must look for its purification. The great crimes and scandals which are now exciting so much comment can be traced directly to a lack of sanctity in the family relations. Until the sanctity of family ties is more generally recognized, I see little hope for improvement.

The principal obligation of the family is the religious education of the young, the importance of which is apparent. Without it, everything may be accomplished. Without it, we may have great awakenings, we may have a general revival of public conscience, but relapses will come again because the foundation is lacking.

False Family Standards.

"Most of the putridity of private character as disclosed in the revelations of courts and the press, grows out of family relations with false standards and without religion, and not from a lack of family relations.

"Returning to the civic side of the question, it may be asked why, if I see such close relations between the morality of business and religious training in the family, I did not join the policyholders' committee in its efforts to do away with the scandalous conditions that prevail in these companies.

"I was reluctant to decline the place offered me on that committee, but I believe that the questions involved are very intimately associated with great and vital matters of finance. With such I am not sufficiently familiar to enable me to judge fairly should doubt arise, and I felt that my best course was to decline, which I have done.

"My resignation has been received by the committee and religiously accepted. The whole matter is in good hands now, and I trust and believe will be worked out wisely.

"Asked about the possibility of the appointment of another American cardinal, his eminence said:

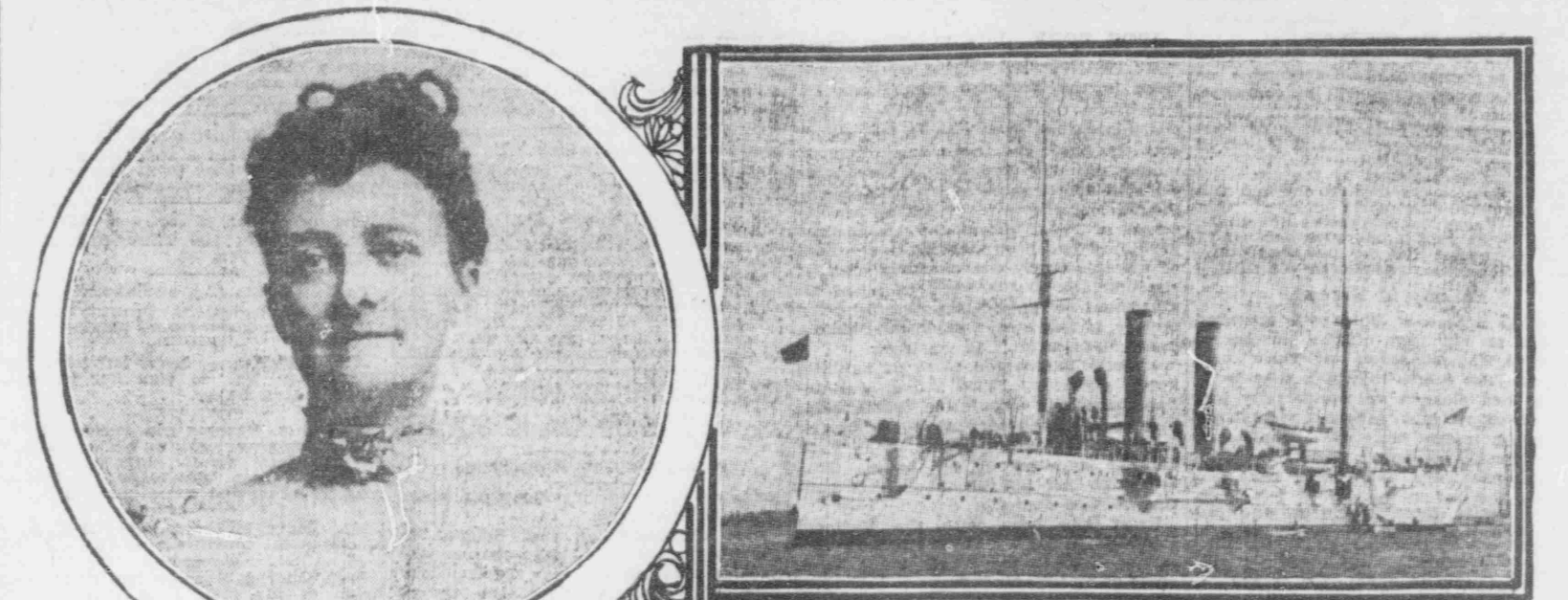
"Who knows? His holiness alone can say what ought to be done. What ought to be will be done in due time."

FIRST INSURANCE PAID  
FOR LOSS BY BALLOON

LONDON, July 21.—A general insurance company is now issuing policies against damage done by balloons. The first claim was paid today for damage done to a green house, caused by ballast thrown out of a balloon when close to the ground, breaking the glass.

Aeronauts are agitated over the question of the ownership of the air. As the law at present stands a balloon is trespassing when it passes above private property at any altitude whatsoever.

## PEACE PROTOCOL SIGNED ON WARSHIP BETWEEN CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS



UNITED STATES CRUISER MARBLEHEAD.  
On Board of Which the Peace Pact Between the Three Warring Central American Countries Was Signed.

MRS. COMBS,  
Wife of the American Minister, Who  
Was Present at Peace Conference.

## TERMS PROVIDE ARBITRATION OF FUTURE DISPUTES

Roosevelt and Diaz to Be  
Referees of Com-  
plaints.

The treaty of the Marblehead, as the peace protocol bringing about the settlement of the war in Central America will be known in history, was signed late yesterday afternoon on the American cruiser on the high seas off the Guatemalan coast. News to this effect was received last night and today in cablegrams at both the State and Navy departments.

Commander Mulligan Reports.  
The following dispatch, dated at San Jose, Guatemala, last night, was received at the Navy Department this morning, it being sent by Commander Mulligan in command of the warship:

"Conference has been terminated. Treaty of peace has been signed. Proceed at once to Acapulco."

After the agreement had been reached the Marblehead was immediately put in to the coast of San Jose, where the Guatemalan members of the peace commission, together with American Minister Combs, were put ashore; the ship then proceeded immediately to Acapulco, where the Salvadorean members and American Minister Merry will disembark.

Dispatch From Ministers.  
This dispatch was received by the State Department this morning from United States Ministers Combs and Merry, who were present during the peace conference aboard the Marblehead.

"Peace conference a success. Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras have agreed to the following articles:

"Article 1. Peace established; withdrawal of arms within three days; disarmament within eight days.

"Article 2. The exchange of prisoners, the release of political prisoners, general amnesty, recommended.

"Article 3. Vigilance of emigrants (revolutionists) in order to prevent abuse of asylum.

"Article 4. To negotiate treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation within two months.

"Article 5. Any difficulties over the treaty and all future concrete complaints between the three countries shall be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States and the President of Mexico.

"Article 6. This treaty made with the moral sanction of the mediating nations and others assisting at the conference, namely, Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

There will be showers tonight in the middle Atlantic and northern portion of the south Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Sunday. In the lower lake region, the Ohio valley, the east Gulf and southern portion of the south Atlantic States the weather will be fair except in eastern Florida, where there will be showers Sunday.

TEMPERATURE.  
9 a. m. 83  
12 m. 84  
1 p. m. 85

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.  
(Registered Atwood's Standard Thermometer.)  
9 a. m. 81  
12 m. 82  
1 p. m. 83

SUN TABLE.  
Sun sets today 7:22  
Sun rises tomorrow 4:50

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today 8:14 a. m.  
Low tide today 2:34 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow 8:22 a. m.  
Low tide tomorrow 2:38 p. m.

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## PRETTY HARD MAN TO WORK FOR IS YOUR UNCLE SAM

That Is, the Keep Com-  
mission Says So, and It  
Ought to Know.

"Uncle Sam" is a poor business man when it comes to hiring people and fixing their salaries.

United States Government salaries for positions of the more ordinary sort, where not much executive ability is needed, are what would be considered princely in such cities as New York. But for the higher positions, where ability counts for everything, the pay that comes from the Government is nothing like as good as that paid to individuals by firms in the business world.

These surprising facts, showing a payroll in the Government entirely out of proportion to the ability secured, are brought out in the report of the Keep Subcommittee on the adjustment of salaries, which will be ready for the full Keep Commission within the next three or four years, and which will recommend higher salaries in some instances. This report of the subcommittee will be a thorough and detailed document.

Made Wide Investigation.

To make it as complete as possible, the subcommittee has been in correspondence with officials of the leading municipalities of the country, and much interesting data on the subject of salaries have been collected. The recommendations of the Keep Commission on salaries will be a matter for Congressional action, as in nearly every instance the salary of a clerk is fixed by law.

The report of the subcommittee, which will not be completed for at least three or four weeks, will show that in the lower grade of work in the departments the Government pays what might be termed handsomely, but in certain cities, like New York and Philadelphia, Uncle Sam is poor pay for the same grade of work. In the higher positions in the department, where executive ability is a requisite, the Government does not pay anything like what private business concerns pay their employees for the same ability.

Ability Don't Count.

Nor does the Government recognize executive ability as do the corporations and large manufacturing enterprises. The report will also call attention to the fact that in many instances the Government has lost the services of valuable clerks simply because there was no incentive for the clerk of large ability to remain in the department for the small salary, where political influence is necessary to secure advancement to positions that require confirmation by the Senate. An increase in salaries of positions of the higher grades will be strongly recommended while a reduction of salaries in the lower grades will be advocated. An adjustment of salaries on the lines of the subcommittee, it is believed, can be done without increasing the appropriation for the clerical force, as the cut in the lower grades will offset the increase.

In other words, it will be an equalization of salaries and will also provide for a more regular system of promotion.

To Baltimore and Return, \$2.25.  
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday and Sunday. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited." Tickets good to return until Sunday night.

Adv.

Times Want Ads Bring Results.

## BOND ALLOTMENT NOT TO BE MADE UNTIL NEXT WEEK

Announcement Made At  
Treasury Department  
This Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was decided at the Treasury that the allotment of Panama bonds would not be made until next week.

All national banks that bid 100.50 or higher, will be designated as depositors of public moneys. To those bidders whose offers were among the highest, but who are unknown to the Secretary, he will make the proposition that they pay, by August 1, the premium on the bonds for which they bid, whereupon he will also, then their securities. In this way the experts to ascertain whether there will be any bidders that fail to make good. Until then it cannot be ascertained just how many of the bonds will go to Plisk & Robinson. They will, however, get the bulk of them.

Secretary Shaw and Assistant Secretary Kepp had immediate supervision of the work of opening the bids yesterday afternoon with the assistance of about a dozen clerks who opened the envelopes and tabulated the bids. It took about three hours to finish the work. When the average had been cast it was seen that the prevailing price was 104.35. There were two bids for the \$30,000,000, one from Plisk & Robinson, New York, who split their bid in lots of \$5,000,000, and one from a man named J. M. Lindsay, of New Orleans. The latter wanted the entire issue at 106, but as conditions were attached to his bid he was not successful. Plisk & Robinson bid was in six parts of \$5,000,000 each, with prices ranging from 104.23, 104.10, 103.83, 103.73, 103.63, to 103.54, which made an average of 103.85 for the entire \$30,000,000 of bonds. As they will not get the whole issue at 103.85, they will, however, get between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth.

H. A. Dobson wanted bond No. 1, which will be of the denomination of \$20, and to make sure that he would get it he put in a bid at the rate of 125. In other words, he gives \$25 for a \$20 bond. Many national banks have advanced themselves of Secretary Shaw's offer and bid high for small amounts, thus having their banks designated as Government depositors.

While the clerks were busy opening the bids and tabulating them Secretary Shaw sat on a sofa surrounded by newspaper men, and entertained them with lively stories. Occasionally he went into the room where the bids were being tabulated, and on his return would ask the newspaper men to make a guess on the average price for the entire issue. A number of guesses were made, including one from the Secretary, but every one was too low.

Among the bids of 100.63 and over are the following:

Bidder.	Amount.	Price.
Merchants' National Philadel-	\$1,000,000	104.35
phia	1,000,000	104.35
Samuel Blyer	1,000,000	104.35
Plisk & Robinson, New York	5,000,000	104.23
Merchants' Bank, Philadel-	1,000,000	104.10
phia	1,000,000	104.10
H. H. Deane	400,000	104.07
Samuel Blyer	1,000,000	103.73
Samuel Blyer	1,000,000	103.63
John W. Mitchell, Washington	500,000	103.54
Eva Meding, Washington	500,000	103.54
Merchants' National Phila-	1,000,000	103.83
delphia	1,000,000	103.83
Plisk & Robinson	5,000,000	103.83
John H. Waring, Washington	500,000	103.83
John H. Waring	500,000	103.83
Plisk & Robinson, New York	5,000,000	103.73
Merchants' National Bank, New York	1,000,000	103.73
Delphia	1,000,000	103.63
Plisk & Robinson	5,000,000	103.63
Widical Bank, New York	1,000,000	103.63

## ELM COURT BARRED TO MRS. BURKE-ROCHE

NEW YORK, July 21.—Frank Work, father of Mrs. Burke-Roche, married recently to Aurel Batonyi, is employing at least one, and it is believed, several other New York detectives to watch all Elm Court entrances and exits. The purpose of the quest is kept secret.

Meanwhile, the gates of the Work mansion, Elm Court, are chained, and the gardener has been instructed to permit no one to occupy the house.

Mr. Work declares that Mrs. Batonyi never can enter Elm Court again. It apparently contradicts the rumor that he has forgiven his daughter.

## ICE IN CAPITAL SOLD AT LOSS, SAYS COMPANY

Well-Posted Citizen Declares Dealers Are  
Making No Effort to Get Supply  
From Maine.

**Ice Man's Side**  
The plain fact is the crop of ice is so short that the company has been compelled to charge such a price in the various cities in which it operates as will prevent waste and keep the consumption within the amount of ice they have to deliver to the people.  
Its responsibility is to the public whom it serves, and that responsibility compels it to so handle its stock of ice that it will not be exhausted before the season terminates.—American Ice Company's Defense.

**Citizen's View Point**  
As I came down the Kennebec river, I was astonished to see that, although practically all the ice houses along the river were full, there were no vessels worth mentioning on the river taking on cargoes with which to relieve the shortage that is being felt throughout the country. The ice is there, and it is not being hauled away.—F. W. Chase, a citizen of Washington who is thoroughly conversant with ice operations.

Is the American Ice Company's procedure a conspiracy in restraint of trade intended to boost the price of ice, or is it playing fair with the people of this country and supplying them with ice to the full extent of its possibilities?

An answer to this query would be greatly appreciated by the Department of Justice.

Wesley M. Oler, president of the company, is out with a public statement that the ice crop is so short that the prices have to be raised in the various cities in which the company operates in order to make the public economize as much as possible in the use of ice.

**CALLS CONSPIRACY CHARGE AN ABSURDITY.**

Samuel A. Kimberly, manager of the company in this city, said today: "This talk about a conspiracy in restraint of trade to raise the price of ice is absurd on the face of it. We are selling ice from our platforms today at \$3.50 per ton. If we wanted to, we could get at any time from \$5 to \$10 per ton for it. It is a thing which everybody must have. But, instead of raising the price, we are selling it to the people of Washington at a loss. That doesn't look much like a conspiracy in restraint of trade."

A different story is told by F. W. Chase, of this city, who is thoroughly conversant with the ice situation in Maine and who has just returned from a trip up and down the Kennebec river, the greatest ice field in winter in the United States.

**Absence of Shipping Activity.**  
"As I came down the river the other day," he said to The Times, "I was astonished by the lack of activity along its banks. There were the ice houses and all of them were practically full, but there was a woeful lack of ships and barges loading with the commodity for which the entire country is at present crying out."

"There is no doubt of the fact that the ice is there and that a lot of it is there. Also, it cannot be doubted that there is a marked indisposition on somebody's part to take it away from there and distribute it among the people of the country."

It will be remembered that from time to time officials of the American Ice Company have said that they were buying all the ice they could afford under the circumstances. It was also declared that the ice men on the Kennebec are speculating and that they are holding their ice with the hope of getting a big price for it. From Mr. Chase's statement it seems apparent that, with such a large supply of ice on hand, the dealers could hardly expect to get such a gigantic price for it as would warrant them in holding it until the summer is almost over.

**Ice Crop Records.**

With the public statement sent out by Mr. Oler is a deposition by Little O. Reeve, who is a depositions in the wholesale and retail ice business in New York since 1865. In this deposition he says:

"The records show that only on three occasions since the year 1878 has the amount of ice harvested on the Hudson river been as small as that harvested in 1906; namely, in the year 1880, when only 80,000 tons were harvested, and ice sold at \$1 per 100 pounds, and in the year 1890, when the Hudson river ice crop failed entirely and the price of ice to the family trade reached the figure of \$1.40 per 100 pounds, and the price was 60 cents per 100 pounds.

"The Maine crop of 1906 was only 723,780 tons, and in 1896 only 500,000 tons. Figures were put out by the American Ice Company today to show that no extortionate prices have been charged, judging from the records of the past years. These figures are as follows:

Year.	Maine Tons.	Hudson Tons.	Family Price Cents.
1906	723,780	1,420,670	60
1905	723,780	4,026,800	30
1904	455,016	5,523,800	30
1903	335,051	1,714,970	40
1902	113,728	3,598,290	20
1901	206,654	2,627,000	30
1900	35,145	1,672,138	40

**No Progress on New Ice Plants.**  
No material progress was made today in the plans for the construction of independent ice plants in the District of Columbia to supply the city of Washington with ice, but the promoters are still staunch in their declarations that one, and probably several, of these plants will materialize and be in a condition to sell from 200 to 400 tons of ice to the people here next summer.

A friend of the ice company had this to say today:

**Defense for Ice Dealers.**  
"It is a very serious affair when Boreas refuses to puff his cheeks and blow cold during the winter months. Twenty-five thousand tons of ice that Washington could gladly use are lacking and cannot be replaced. The failure of the ice crop last year has left natural ice dealers with less than half the normal supply. The total quantity of natural ice from which the city may draw for its supply this summer is, therefore, represented by considerably less than the total but of ice lost by wastage in a normal year. 'Natural' Washington has felt the shortage, but the increase in price would hardly show it."

"In June, 1906, with a normal supply of natural ice, the average price per ton for all that was sold was \$3.88. This year, during the same month, in spite of the 60 per cent shortage, it had risen only to \$4.35, an increase of about 12 per cent.

"But, meanwhile, the cost in Maine to the dealer—and this does not include subsequent freight, storage, and delivery—had risen from \$2.35 per ton to \$4.50, an increase of about 90 per cent. Of course, the inability to secure ice is a real loss and hardship to the consumer as well as to the dealer, but from these figures the lot of the ice man hardly seems so rosy as fable and song have painted it."

(Continued on Second Page.)